

NEW GOODS

That Will Interest You in
QUALITY and PRICE

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Made in a large number of styles in a good variety of materials, such as Galatea, Fancy Plaids and Checks, Flannel Serges and Corduroy.

Prices \$3e, 79e, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.69, \$1.98, \$2.98.

LADIES' KIMONOS

The new Fall and Winter styles are here in a large range of beautiful colorings, braid and ribbon trimmed, some have border facing. Unusually good values for \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.98.

FLANNEL ROBES

For women and children in white and fancy stripes. For women, we have robes with high or low neck, long or short sleeves, many are neatly trimmed with braid, hemstitching and tucks. Special values 50c, 79c, 89c, \$1.00.

NEW PERCALES

A splendid assortment of new patterns, excellent quality in light, medium and dark colors in figures and stripes, come in and see them.

Percales 10c and 12 1-2c yard.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

For particular people. The "Berkshire" brand, always reliable, the kind that pleases the wearer. We know of none better and many a customer has told us the same.

DRESS GOODS

Storm Serges, special value, 44 inches wide 75c yard. It is strictly all wool, sponged and shrunk. Colors black, navy, wine, Copenhagen and green.

Norway, *Thomas Smiley* Maine

LOOKE'S MILLS.

Will Swan was taken to the C. M. G. Hospital at Lewiston, Saturday, for an operation for appendicitis.

C. B. Tibbets and Chris Bryant are in Massachusetts and Connecticut on a business and pleasure trip.

Mrs. Nell Moody was a week end guest of her father at West Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Kilgore of Newry visited with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bartlett, Sunday.

Mrs. A. B. Stowell was in Lewiston, shopping, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dannie Bryant of Bryant's Pond were Sunday guests at Harold King's.

Mrs. C. H. Bartlett and Mrs. W. H. Crockett attended the W. H. C. camp fire at Bethel, Saturday.

Ernest Cole is in the C. M. G. Hospital, Lewiston, where he submitted to an operation for appendicitis.

MASON.

Mrs. Bertha Cox of West Sumner spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Hazel Burnham.

Mrs. Hazel Burnham and daughter, Bertha, are visiting friends and relatives in Sumner.

E. A. Grover was in Bethel, Saturday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. El Grover and son, Paul, called at Frank Emery's in Albany one day recently.

Mr. Arthur Hutchinson of Boston called on his mother, who is very ill, one day recently.

D. W. Cushing has a large crew working in the woods cutting timber on his western lot.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie have been called to Norway by the illness of Mrs. McKenzie's sister, Mrs. Cleve Brown.

J. A. McKenzie and Harry Kessell have been working for L. P. Blanchard.

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Wallace Clark was in Rumford one day last week.

The W. C. T. U. met with Mrs. Godwin, Tuesday, Oct. 19th.

Mr. Albert Farwell of Massachusetts is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Cook of South Paris is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Needham.

Mr. Clarence Fox is spending a few days on a hunting trip in Upton.

Mr. Clyde Lowe was a guest of his brother in Massachusetts last week.

Mrs. Mary Bill of Portland was a guest of Mrs. O. M. Mason last week.

Mr. Richardson of Brunswick is visiting his daughter, Mrs. T. C. Chapman.

Mrs. J. J. Merrill of South Paris was a guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Little, Tuesday.

Harry Pennock and wife from Albany took dinner, Saturday, with Mrs. Fred Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wakefield from No. Bethel took dinner with Mrs. Mary Allen, Sunday.

Miss Ethel Randall has returned from Massachusetts and resumed her duties at the Post Office.

Mrs. Samuel Wheeler and little daughter of West Paris visited her sister, Mrs. James Boyes, Monday.

Silas Maxim and daughter, Laura Holmes, of Paris were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Austin.

Rev. J. H. Little is attending the Oxford Association of Universalists which meets at Turner this week.

Mrs. Eva Ordway and daughter and Mrs. Richardson of South Paris were guests of Mrs. Mary Allen, Sunday.

Miss Kate Howe, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Hiram Bean, is visiting her sister in Littlefield and other friends.

Mr. E. L. Arms had the misfortune to slip last Wednesday and hurt his foot so that he was unable to work for a few days.

There is continuous service now at the depot. Another man has been added to the force and three eight hour shifts established.

Mr. C. G. Kimball went to Berlin, Thursday, and from there he went to Hallow Falls, Vt., where he will spend a few weeks with relatives.

Mr. William Stearns and two children, Warren and Annette, of Paris were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kilborn a few days last week.

The Eastern Star Inspection will be held on the next regular meeting, Wednesday, Nov. 3. Mrs. Howe of Rumford will be the inspecting officer.

Mr. A. S. Chapman is soon to send for markers for soldiers graves and he wishes that any one knowing of a soldier's grave unmarked would notify him.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Marston of Andover, Mrs. Harmon French of Woodford and Mrs. Helen Eastman of Canton, Me., visited their cousin, Mrs. Lydia U. Barker, last Thursday.

The extension of the water system on Vernon street is nearly completed. The small pipe has been taken up and a larger one laid to the new hydrant near the house of Mr. Stillman Littlefield.

Mr. Edward King and family and Mrs. Emily J. Philbrook left Friday afternoon for Fellsmere, Florida, where Mr. King is to run a furniture, hardware and jewelry store. They have the best wishes of their many Bethel friends in their new home.

Among those who have recently joined the elementary dancing class for masters and misses which meets at Saturday at 5.30 P. M. at Orange Hall, are: Miss Florence Young, Miss Ernestine Philbrook, Miss Margaret Van Den Kerkhof and Masters Guy Thurston, Myron Bryant and Clarence Philbrook.

The young people of the Universalist Society will give a Halloween Social at the Chapel, Saturday evening of this week. A grand good time is looked for.

"This is the night of Halloween, When all the witches may be seen; If you should wish to learn your fate, Then meet the goblins prompt at eight."

Mr. F. L. Edwards was in Lewiston one day last week.

Mr. I. L. Carver went to Boston on business, Tuesday.

Herman Robertson has finished working at Bethel Inn.

Mrs. Lithgow and family motored to Boston last week.

Mr. Frank Taylor was in Lewiston the first of the week.

Mr. Albert Burke was in Oxford a few days last week.

Mrs. Bates visited her sister, Mrs. Arthur Coburn, recently.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Little were at their cottage at South Freeport a part of last week.

Mrs. E. L. Bean of Bellows Falls, Vt., was a week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bean.

Miss Josephine Corey of Errol, N. H., was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kendall.

Mrs. William Kendall and son, Lewis, of Gorham, N. H., are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Kate Dolanew went to Lewiston recently to visit her sister, Mrs. Lydon, who is in the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ray of No. Waterford were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ramsell.

Miss Ruby Smith of Gorham, N. H., spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bennett from Wilson's Mills visited her niece, Mrs. Everett Smith, the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cummings of Poland are spending a few days with Mrs. Cummings' mother, Mrs. Wallace Clark.

Miss Carrie J. Hastings of Washington, D. C., is spending her vacation at the Hastings homestead on Sunday River.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Roberts, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings, returned to their home in Hanover, Saturday.

The carpenter and painters are rushing work in Young's Shoe Store to have it ready for the opening next Saturday, Oct. 30.

Mr. Harold Rollins was operated on at the C. M. G. Hospital, Saturday morning for appendicitis. At latest reports he was doing nicely.

Among those who attended the Chapter meeting at Norway last Wednesday evening were: Messrs. H. C. Rowe, E. L. Brown, E. P. Lyon, E. A. Tibbets, F. L. Edwards and E. S. Kilborn.

The Ladies' Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. P. B. Taft instead of the regular day on account of the reception at the Methodist Church.

Miss Cecyl Bean, who has been spending a few weeks with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bean, returned to her home in Bellows Falls, Vt., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Richardson, who have been spending several weeks at their cottage on Sango Pond, have sold their cottage to Mr. W. J. Tipton and left Tuesday for Pinehurst, N. C., where Mr. Richardson has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Skinner and daughter, Ruth, motored from Boston by the way of the Mohawk Trail and the Berkshires, arriving in Bethel, Wednesday. They were guests of Mrs. Skinner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings, returning Friday.

Thursday evening, Oct. 21, through the kindness of Mrs. Daniel Durell a most pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Miss Helen Frost's birthday. Fifteen guests were present and the evening sped on wings. Many games were played, after which refreshments were served, the crowning point of which was a beautiful birthday cake with sixteen pink candles brightly lighted. Each guest as they wished Miss Frost good things blew out a candle. In the cake were found numerous symbols which caused much merriment. Much laughter was caused by the happy expressions of Miss Frost upon opening her many and beautiful gifts after which "Good Night, Ladies" was sung with much fervor, and all voted the evening a most happy and enjoyable one.

Truth is that which serves us best in expressing our lives. A rattling log is truth to a bed of violets; while sand is truth to a cactus.

TUDISCO PAPER

IN LINEN FINISH

25c per 1 pound box Envelopes 10c per bunch, 3 for 25c

Also in Note and Letter Size Tablets

FLEXO FORM CORSETS

New High Bust Model, The Corset with the Woven Steel

KABO CORSETS

Four New Models, \$1.00 to \$1.50

High, Medium and Low Bust

EDWARD P. LYON

Cole Block,

Bethel, Maine

Now is the Time

To make pullets lay by feeding them

Park & Pollard's Growing Feed

A Full Line of Stock and Dairy Feeds

PEERLESS, STOTT'S FANCY

and DIAMOND FLOUR

J. B. HAM CO.,

Bethel, Maine.

HANOVER.

Edson Hayford is painting the Bear River Grange store at Newry Corner. Eli Stearns and son, Roy, have gone to Canada to visit relatives.

The threshing machine was through town last week. There was quite a good yield of grain this year.

Miss Day spent the week end with Gladys Davis.

A. T. Powers has the piazza which he has recently added to his house all completed.

Wallace, the little seven year old son of C. F. Saunders, was taken to the hospital at Rumford, Thursday, where he was operated on for appendicitis which proved to be a very serious case as the appendix had burst and a large amount of pus had formed. He is comfortable at this writing and it is hoped he will speedily recover.

Georgia Abbott is visiting friends in Rumford.

George E. Smith has sold his auto and bought a new one.

Madame Dyer is gaining slowly.

WEST BETHEL.

Rev. Harry F. Draper, formerly of West Bethel, is preaching at Fairfax, Oklahoma. After leaving West Bethel, he returned to Boston, where he was surprised by a large reception given to his honor. He received many gifts in appreciation of his former work at the Peoples Temple, M. E. Church, of Boston. Afterwards he visited New York City, spent a short vacation at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, visited relatives and friends in Chicago, also the Garrett Biblical Institute, and Northwest University of Evanston, Ill., and continued on his journey to Ponca City, Okla., and visited with his parents, sisters, brother-in-law, other relatives and friends. In the town of Fairfax, with a population of over a thousand people, Mr. Draper is the only minister, with a missionary's opportunity.

EAST SUMMER.

Edson Tucker and family have returned home from Mechanic Falls, where he has been employed during the summer.

Friends and relatives have received cards announcing the marriage of Bernice L. Hall and Leroy A. Cios at Malden, Mass.

J. H. Robinson and Mrs. F. E. Foster were guests of Mrs. Colin Dunham at North Buckfield, recently.

Levi Bryant, the next to the oldest man in town, is in poor health. He was 86 last May and has been very well until lately.

Union Grange observed last Saturday as Harvest Day. There was a large attendance, but the display of fruit was not up to that of former years.

Tuesday afternoon and evening the annual grange fair was held with a large attendance. The financial results were satisfactory.

Mrs. Will Fogg and son and Mrs. B. Dunham were recent visitors at Joseph Cummings'.

Mrs. Luville Buck has been the guest of her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Buck.

Walter Staples and family have moved to Lewiston. Mr. Staples is in poor health.

Frank Ryerson of Buckfield has leased the Chaffin farm for three years and has taken possession.

Belle Gibbs has returned to Auburn after a two weeks' visit with relatives. Apples are not very plenty and what there are are of poor quality.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

PARKER'S HAIR DRESSING
Gives the hair a beautiful shine and keeps it from falling out. It is the only hair dressing that does this. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.

GRAIN AND FEED

Lily White Flour

The kind the best cooks use.

GRASS SEED

WOODBURY & PURINGTON,

BETHEL,

MAINE.

WE PRINT BUTTER PAPER

Regulation size with name and address of maker and net weight, in accordance with Federal Law, for

\$2.50 per 1000 Sheets

By Parcel Post 15 Cents additional!

We Furnish the Paper.

The Citizen Office

For Lunches

Automobile Parties or in The Home

We have on hand a considerable quantity of Genuine Vegetable Parchment, in sheets, size 7x9, which we offer for sale at 15 cents per pound.

There is no better paper made for wrapping food.

For wrapping sandwiches, pieces of bread and cake, stuffed eggs, or any of the dainty things you will put up for your auto trip or picnic, this is just the thing.

It is grease and water proof. The wetter it gets the stronger it is.

Keep a supply on hand. It is cheap and perfectly sanitary. Nothing better.

The Citizen Office

THE HOME CIRC

Pleasant Reveries—A Collection
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they Join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY
Beyond all wealth, humor, or health, is the attachment we have for noble souls; because to become with the good, generous and true to become in a measure good, and true ourselves.—T. Arnold.

SKIM MILK AS FOOD.

Its Nutritive Elements Understood
—Many Ways in Which it May
Used in the Diet.

Skim milk is a very economical material, in the opinion of experts the Department of Agriculture at Arlington, D. C., and might well be largely used as human food—spite of the fact that it is nine water. The argument for economy based on the price at which it is sold and upon the composition, remaining tenth, or the nutritive value.

Whole milk, as everyone knows, is indispensable food for the young even in the diet of the adult it is comparatively economical. The only ent taken from it in skimming butter fat. There is left, therefore the skim milk not only all of the which amounts to about 4 1-2 per every 100, and all of the minor stances, but also all of the protoplasmic substance is important cause, besides serving as fuel for body, as fats, sugars, and starch. It also supplies nitrogenous tissue ing material. The proportion of it in skim milk, as well as of the constituents, which are also valuable for body-building, is even greater in whole milk.

Since the nutritive part of skim consists very largely of protein, to be classed, as whole milk is, such food materials as eggs, meat, poultry, and cheese (though it is more delicate than those foods) than with such substances as which serve only as fuel. Two half quarts of skim milk contain as much protein and yield about same amount of energy as a pound of beef. When skim milk for 4 cents a quart, or about 2 a pound, and round of beef for 20 a pound, a dime, or any other money spent for skim milk will purchase nearly twice as much nourishment as if spent for round steak.

Of beef, of course, is one of the priced meats, and when compared the more expensive cuts skin makes a still better showing for standpoint of economy. The cost of oysters is very significant, as much nourishment as a quart of milk, and yet it often costs as times as much. Both are useful, some foods, and in the oyster one special flavor. A combination of two in oyster stew or creamed oysters is an economical way of using them.

MRS. THOMSON TELLS WOMEN

How She Was Helped Du
Change of Life by Lydia

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I am just 52 of age and during Change of Life I suffered for a long time. I tried all kinds of doctors but seemed to get any relief. I month the pains intense in both and made me weak that I had to go to bed. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I tried it at once and found much relief. After that I had no pains at all and could do housework and shopping as usual. For years I have prided myself on what it has done for me and shall always recommend it as a woman's friend. You are at liberty to use my name in any way."—Mrs. Thomson, 649 W. Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Change of Life is one of the critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to carry women so successfully through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham, 101 Main St., Lowell, Mass. Your letter will be opened and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they Join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

Beyond all wealth, humor, or even health, is the attachment we form to noble souls; because to become one with the good, generous and true is to become in a measure good, generous and true ourselves.—T. Arnold.

SKIM MILK AS FOOD.

Its Nutritive Elements Underestimated
—Many Ways in Which it May be
Used in the Diet.

Skim milk is a very economical food material, in the opinion of experts in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and might well be more largely used as human food—this in spite of the fact that it is nine-tenths water. The argument for economy is based on the price at which it is usually sold and upon the composition of the remaining tenth, or the nutritive portion.

Whole milk, as everyone knows, is an indispensable food for the young, and even in the diet of the adult it is comparatively economical. The only nutrient taken from it in skimming is the butter fat. There is left, therefore, in the skim milk not only all of the sugar, which amounts to about 4 1/2 parts in every 100, and all of the mineral substances, but also all of the protein. The last-named substance is important because, besides serving as fuel for the body, as fats, sugars, and starches do, it also supplies nitrogenous tissue-building material. The proportion of protein in skim milk, as well as of the mineral constituents, which are also valuable for body-building, is even greater than in whole milk.

Since the nutritive part of skim milk consists very largely of protein, it is to be classed, as whole milk is, with such food materials as eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and cheese (though it is much more delicate than those foods) rather than with such substances as sugar, which serve only as fuel. Two and a half quarts of skim milk contain almost as much protein and yield about the same amount of energy as a pound of round beef. When skim milk sells for 4 cents a quart, or about 2 cents a pound, and round beef for 20 cents a pound, a dime, or any other sum of money spent for skim milk will provide nearly twice as much nourishment as it will if spent for round steak. Round of beef, of course, is one of the lower-priced meats, and when compared with the more expensive cuts skim milk makes a still better showing from the standpoint of economy. The comparison with oysters is very significant; a quart of oysters contains less than twice as much nourishment as a quart of skim milk, and yet it often costs several times as much. Both are useful, wholesome foods, and in the oyster one has a special flavor. A combination of the two in oyster stew or creamed oysters is an economical way of using the oys-

sters, since it makes a given quantity "go further."

Whole, unskimmed milk has, of course, a more pleasing taste to many people, and those who do not need to consider the additional cost will, no doubt, always prefer it. When used for cooking, however, the difference in taste between skimmed and unskimmed milk is not perceptible, and there are a great many uses to which skim milk can be put in the preparation of foods. In the making of cereal mushes, for instance, the use of skim milk in place of water adds greatly to the nutritive value, particularly by raising the amount of tissue-forming materials. In making milk soups, chowders, custards, and cakes, also, it can be profitably used. In chowders the lack of fat is made up by the use of salt pork.

Corn Chowder.

1 can of corn or 1 pint of fresh corn, grated, 4 cups of potatoes, cut into small pieces, 2 ounces salt pork, 1 small onion, chopped, 4 cups of skim milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, 4 ounces crackers.

Cut the pork into small pieces and fry it with the onion until both are a delicate brown. Add the potatoes and corn; cover with water, and cook until the vegetables are soft. Add the milk and salt, and reheat. It is well to allow the crackers to soak in the milk while the potatoes and corn are being cooked. Some people cook the corn from which the corn has been removed, in water, and later use this water for cooking the potatoes and corn.

Cakes Without Flour.

When cottage cheese is made from skim milk, cream or butter is very commonly added, to make it more palatable. For some purposes the cottage cheese curd from skim milk is better than that from the whole milk, as for example, in cakes made from the following recipe, which is unusual, since it contains no flour:

Curd Cup Cakes.

1 cup dry curd, 4 eggs, 3-4 cup sugar, 1-8 teaspoonful salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs thoroughly; add the sugar and the curd (which must be very dry) and beat until the mixture is smooth. Combine this mixture by cutting and folding with the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven in which the heat is greater at the bottom. Use un buttered gem tins. This amount should make about 30 cakes.

In order to prepare the curd, take 2 1/2 or 3 quarts of sour skim milk; heat to the boiling point and strain; when no more liquid runs off, press the curd between cloths or spread it out in a thin layer on a cloth and dry it in a "wringing" oven. If the curd from the quantity of milk given amounts to more than a cupful, it is too wet.

If a very sweet cake is liked, as is the case in parts of South America, where these cheese cakes are well known, two cups of sugar may be used with two cups of the cottage cheese and four eggs.

In recommending skim milk as food, the fact should always be kept in mind that it has gone through one more process in the course of its preparation for family use than whole milk has—that of separation or skimming. This in the case of a food material so liable to become contaminated and to be the carrier of disease is a very important matter, and the consumer should take even more pains than in buying whole milk to know that it has been carefully handled, particularly if it is to be used raw.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and common honesty require that skim milk should be sold for what it is and never as whole milk. It should be plainly labeled as skim milk. To sell it as whole milk would be a violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act in cases where that law applies, but also a violation of the State law in any State where it might be sold.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK.

The Bee Oct. 20 at the Union Church was a success. They got all of their work done early and sat down to tables loaded with goodies which the ladies of the neighborhood furnished; there were about 30 present.

Dr. and Mrs. Bert Lang are rejoicing over the birth of a girl. Mrs. Strout of South Paris is caring for Mrs. Lang and baby.

Mrs. Elsie Denning of West Paris is stopping with her niece, Mrs. Elmer B. Davis, for a while.

Daniel Bryant of Bryant's Pond was a recent guest of his daughter, Mrs. F. E. Davis.

A. M. Andrews, Harlan M. Andrews, George W. Davis and Elmer Davis went to Lewiston, Thursday, Oct. 21, by auto.

F. E. Davis is the owner of a dog, Prince, that has caught and killed 21 woodchucks this season.

GET RID OF THOSE POISONS IN YOUR SYSTEM!
You will find Dr. King's New Life Pills a most satisfactory laxative in releasing the poisons from your system. Accumulated waste and poisons cause manifold ailments unless released. Dismiss, spots before the eyes, blackness and a miserable feeling generally are indications that you need Dr. King's New Life Pills. Take a dose at night and you will experience grateful relief by morning. 25c. Adv.

Child's Life Saved

A mother of six children writes: "My baby was very sick and a friend of mine suggested trying Dr. Truett's Worm Elixir. Now I have six children and am never without Dr. Truett's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller, in my house. Mrs. B. N. Gile, West Newbury, Mass."

Lots of other children's cases seem almost hopeless when the trouble is worms. Signs of worms are: Deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever. At all dealers—25c, 50c and \$1.00. Advice free. Write Auburn, Maine. Dr. Truett

GILEAD.

Defered.

A regular old-fashioned husking bee was held at the Lone Maple Farm of James P. V. Fagan, owner and proprietor. The corn was hauled by cart loads and placed in convenient piles, seats were in order before the arrival of the guests. Then the autos were set in file so as to light up the whole place. (There were thirteen in number.) There were 84 guests as busy as could be for about two hours, and when the corn was finished and measured there were 221 bushels of ears of A-1 corn, and 30 bushel of second or pig corn from two acres. The above was declared a fine yield this season. In the meantime in the dining room there was a feast being prepared. There were baked beans, baked in a bean hole, this being a feature of the supper. Then such pumpkin pies, doughnuts, ginger puffs, apples, and all kinds of pickles, brown bread and white bread and coffee, how we did enjoy it! It surely was the event of the season. There were two prizes given to the one husking the most corn. One was won by Harry Rayburn of Gorham, N. H., the other was taken by Mr. Percy Martin of Gilead. Among the out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Estabrook, Mr. and Mrs. C. McCarrall, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barton, Ex-Judge and Mrs. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. Marks, T. F. Houlihan, Miss Sludd, Mr. J. McKennon, Mr. F. Metzger, Mr. W. Metzger, Mr. F. Olson, Mr. Chas. Daley. Miss Helen Osbourne teacher of domestic science and Miss Marion Russell teacher of French at Berlin High school. All of these guests from Berlin, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rayburn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamlin from Gorham, N. H. Mrs. Wolfe of Philadelphia and Mrs. Derringer of Washington, D. C., who are spending the season at Berlin, N. H. Mr. E. F. Coffin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. Griffin, Mr. Chas. Whitman and Mr. A. D. Heath of this town, and many others whose names the correspondent did not get. All left wishing Mr. Fagan a bumper crop next year that he might give another husking bee.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Elmer Bailey has taken a job of Mike Gill and is moving into his camp. The biggest auction of the season was held at the Locke Mountain House last week.

Mrs. George Spinnay of Grover Hill is visiting her children in this place. Newman Enman of Rumford was in this place on business, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bailey spent Sunday with Mrs. Bailey's parents.

H. M. Kendall went to Hanover, Monday, to press hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cooke of Haverhill spent a few days in this place last week.

Ernest Godwin spent the week end with friends in this place.

J. J. Spinnay took an auto party to Gorham, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds are spending a few days at their home in this place.

Anson Kendall spent Saturday in Norway.

Joe Spinnay is helping H. M. Kendall on the hay press.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williamson and Earl Williamson attended the dance at Newry, Friday night.

Mrs. J. A. Spinnay and baby, Marion, who has been visiting in Portland the past few weeks, are at home for a couple of days.

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Lester Swan of Greenwood spent the week end with his uncle, G. W. Briggs. Miss Mildred Hugg took another trip to Poland Springs, recently.

M. I. Crooker and friends of Rhode Island were in town on a hunting trip, Monday.

Miss Irene Briggs called on Mrs. Alford Leighton last Sunday.

Reg Andrews and Herman Cummings are working in the woods for Eben Barker.

CANTON

Mr. and Mrs. Theron Kelley of Canton, Mass., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Westgate of Canton.

Mrs. Wm. F. Mitchell, Jr., is visiting her sister at Peabody, Mass.

Frank B. Woodward has been in Boston the past week or two.

Mrs. Geo. W. Carson is in Readfield, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wright.

Mrs. Evelyn Dunn is visiting relatives at Livermore.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Ray have been visiting relatives and friends in New York and Boston.

Mrs. Mollen B. Packard, who has been visiting in Augusta, Portland and other places since last August, returned home, Saturday.

H. T. Tirrell and three sons are at work on the new schoolhouse at Livermore.

Mrs. Frank M. Oliver has been visiting in Lewiston.

Supt. of School, Payson Smith, arrived in town, Saturday.

Tru Hiseock of Middletown, Conn., is a guest of his sister, Mrs. G. A. Ellis, and family.

A special meeting of John A. Dodge Relief Corps was held Friday, when the annual inspection took place. The inspecting officer was Mrs. Charlotte Dunthe of Gray. Preceding the meeting a bountiful dinner was served to which quite a number of invited guests were present.

Mrs. S. A. Childs attended the school of instruction of the O. E. S., at Rumford last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Burgess of Lawrence, Mass., have been spending a short time at their bungalow by the lake.

Mrs. Abbie Proctor has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Rudolph Hathaway, of Auburn.

W. B. Gilbert and H. B. Gilbert attended the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Portland.

Elmer Hutchinson of Hebron has been a guest of his brother, Wallace E. Hutchinson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hollis entertained a party of friends, Thursday evening at their pleasant home, when F. D. Childs of the Point was present with his new Victor phonograph. The dining room was used for dancing and refreshments were served by the hostess. The evening was much enjoyed by all present.

H. C. Ireland and wife have closed their house and gone to Phillips to spend the winter.

Mrs. Florence Swett attended the Rebekah Assembly at Portland as a delegate from Penobscot Rebekah Lodge.

Mrs. Arthur Packard and little daughter, Dorothy, will go to Augusta, Wednesday of this week to be guests of Mrs. Percy Hill and family.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank W. Morse and two children of Auburn have been visiting in town. Mr. Morse and family, who have been in California and Auburn the past summer, are planning to move back to Canton, and have purchased their old place on Lake street, which was sold to Mrs. F. C. Handy. They expect to locate here within the next two weeks.

Mrs. Ernest Glover of Portland is visiting her old home in Canton.

Leo Martin and family have moved to the James E. York house.

Friends in town of Miss Abbie Morse of East Dixfield will be sorry to learn of her serious illness.

Herbert Tucker has sold his valuable herd of Jerseys.

Asia F. Hayford, Alton Reynolds, Walter Barton and Arthur Tirrell have been on a hunting trip up to Rangeley.

Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson has returned home, considerably improved in health.

John Briggs, Eva Briggs, Mrs. F. B. Woodward and Agnes Hendl attended the meeting of Mt. Zion Chapter at Rumford, Oct. 19th.

A pleasant session of the Universalist Circle was held Thursday with Mrs. Elsie Burke. The next meeting will be at the church vestry when it is planned to clean the church and tack puffs.

Among those who attended the harvest carnival at Lewiston were: Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Richardson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Foye, M. J. Howes, E. E. Whittemore, J. A. Poullis, Mrs. Marion Smith, John Briggs and daughter and Miss Agnes Heald.

A. F. Russell, Jr., and Geo. Glover have been up country on a hunting trip.

Mrs. Addie Scribner of Rumford has been a guest of her brother, George W. Brown, and family of Harford.

Mrs. Sarah A. Gammon of Portland is a guest of relatives in town.

The next meeting of the Lucky Friday Club will be held Nov. 5 with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Foster and family.

Mrs. Helen A. Eastman has returned home from Andover.

Mrs. David Freeman and son, Don Freeman, attended the funeral of the former's father, Caleb Ross, of Green. Mr. Ross was 80 years of age. Of his ten living children all were able to be present at the services.

A marriage of interest to Canton people was that of Miss H. Louise Ellis of Portland, formerly of Canton, and Geo. H. Morrill, also of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill will reside at 42 Gratton street, East Deering.

BLUE STORES

Your Confidence

is the one big asset for which we strive. We want you to feel that what you buy here is bought on faith—that you pay for it merely as a deposit until worth is proved—otherwise the money awaits your demand.

Cheerful service and a desire to be helpful have won us many friends and we want to retain that friendship by deserving it.

We announce our readiness to supply our trade, at pleasing prices, with best Wearables for Men, Boys and Children the country produces. We solicit your favors.

F. H. NOYES CO.

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Every Intelligent Person Should Learn How to Write!

More than a million people are employed in the publishing business in the United States, and all of them "had to begin." They are dropping out every day, and some one must take their place. There must be writers for

THE NEWSPAPERS MAGAZINES MOVING PICTURES

They pay more for the same class of service than most of the professions. With a table, a chair, paper and a typewriter you can begin now; and you do not need to give up your present occupation or employment. Even if you do not wish to take up journalism as a profession, there is no better mental training than learning to write.

The man or woman who writes is automatically thrown in touch with the big people who are shaping the destiny of the state and the nation, and with the big things that are taking place in the new development of the country.

The fundamentals are carefully and simply arranged in our Correspondence Course of Instruction. A Washington correspondent who has written for every class of publications during the past twenty-five years has arranged the work, and is in charge of the course. Money back if you are not satisfied.

U. S. PRESS ASSOCIATION

BOND BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

George Chandler Gammon, an esteemed citizen of Canton, passed away, Wednesday morning, after a long illness of consumption. Mr. Gammon was born in Canton, a son of Thomas Chandler Gammon and Elizabeth Bisbee Gammon. He married Miss Betsey Leonard of Canton and one daughter was born to them, Addie L. Gammon, who passed away about ten years ago. Mrs. Gammon died a year ago this month. Mr. and Mrs. Gammon lived the greater part of their married life in Canton. They also resided in Boston, Auburn and Mechanic Falls. A few years ago, owing to failing health they moved back to Canton. When quite a young man Mr. Gammon joined the Free Baptist Church at Canton. He was 60 years of age. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Florilla McClellan, of Hebron, N. Y., and one brother, Alfred Gammon, of Auburn. The funeral was held Friday at one o'clock at the home, Rev. E. W. Swift officiating. The floral tributes were very beautiful. The body was taken to Auburn for interment.

The Adventist Mission Circle held a session on Thursday afternoon.

H. O. Blake and others are at work on a bank wall at Pine Grove cottage, owned by Dr. H. R. Harris.

Alvin Marr is building a fine two story house near the site of his present one. W. S. and Perley French are assisting with the work.

The Mechanic Falls Electric Light Co., are installing lights in the residence of Herbert Flood.

George Davis is painting the mill of the Robinson Manufacturing Co.

Walter Bean has returned from the mountains.

Mrs. Francesa Roys is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Mardock, at Norway.

Mrs. S. E. Hawkes has returned from South Paris, where she has been visiting relatives.

Rev. H. L. Faulkingham spent the week end in Boston.

GROVER HILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Gilman with their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Palmer, of Lovell Center, motored to Bethel, Oct. 17, and visited with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Fredland Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Whitman are rejoicing over the arrival of a son in their home, Tuesday, Oct. 19th.

True Browne is sawing and piling his pulp timber.

Alfred J. Peaslee called on friends in the place, Sunday.

W. H. Hutchinson has been assisting Mr. Adams of the Steam Mill the past week.

Mr. F. E. Tyler worked for Harry Lyon, getting out telephone poles one day last week. Mr. Lyon is planning to have a telephone installed in his residence very soon.

Mr. Evander B. Whitman was the week end guest of friends in Norway.

Mr. Fredland Bennett is seen driving to town with cream for Bethel Inn about 7 o'clock every morning. We think he is remarkably smart for a person of his years.

Oh, do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle. From it you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come in you by the grace of God.—Phillips Brooks.

Coughs

Kill If You Let Them. Instead Kill Your Cough with DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY. It beats Irritated Throat and Lungs. Thousands in last 40 years benefited by

Dr. King's New Discovery

Money Back If It Fails All Druggists 50c. and \$1.00

MRS. THOMSON TELLS WOMEN

How She Was Helped During Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I am just 52 years of age and during Change of Life I suffered for six years terribly. I tried several doctors but none seemed to give me any relief. Every month the pains were intense in both sides, and made me so weak that I had to go to bed. At last a friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it at once and found much relief. After that I had no pains at all and could do my housework and shopping the same as always. For years I have praised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me, and shall always recommend it as a woman's friend. You are at liberty to use my letter in any way."—Mrs. THOMSON, 649 W. Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa.



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Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to carry women so successfully through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915.

HOW PAYSON SMITH OPPOSES MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Non. Payson Smith, State superintendent of schools, will probably clash with the supporters of the Maine League for National Defense if the league urges compulsory military training in the schools. At the Auburn Grange meeting of Saturday, Superintendent Smith put forth his opinion in this regard, speaking on the subject, "The Importance of Ideals in Education."

He said that he did not believe it wise for every person to get an education regardless of the motive. "The ideals we hold before this generation will most assuredly show out in the next. Just look across the water to see an example of this. Had all the influence of this terrible war are, the worst is the abject terror it has struck into the hearts of men all over the world, each man afraid of his neighbor. Even in our own country people are saying we must prepare for war."

"To much emphasis should not be placed on the cultural side of education." To illustrate he told of meeting the most unhappy person he had ever seen in a certain rural community. She was a college graduate and there was no one congenial to her in the little community where her home was. She liked the philosophy of Browning and was passionately fond of translating the Greek tragedies and there was no one with whom she could sit down for an afternoon and do that. "She couldn't see the plain State of Maine tragedies right there. Her education was unfortunate because to her education meant culture spelled with a capital C. She could not see it was all of small account if it did not fit her for service in any community." In looking over the State report Mr. Smith stated that he found 80 per cent of the high school teachers getting pupils ready for college and he wondered if the percentage was properly balanced.

Mr. Smith also spoke of the tendency to let the show element enter into the ideals of education, particularly referring to the display at graduation which he condemned in the strongest terms. This lavish expenditure for gifts and flowers he spoke of as vicious in the wrong ideals it puts on education. "This institution must be free from such things if it is to be the influence it should be in the development of American citizenship."

"I believe that one of the worst ideals that can be placed on our institutions is the militaristic ideal," he continued. "I want to say that I am opposed to it. I believe that it is destructive of the best things for which our school system stands."

"One of the most fundamental of these objections to compulsory military drill with an aim of creating a reserve for the national defense is that it constitutes essentially a preliminary preparation of one class of citizens to the exclusion of all other classes. We should be creating two distinct classes, those who go through the higher institutions with their military training and those who do not go through these institutions and who do not have the training that would be setting up a wrong ideal of education."

"If our government should find that the people endorse and approve a military preparation of all citizens and that this training should be given to all males within certain ages, then the same requirement would rest upon all, whether in school, shop, mill, office or factory."

"I hope our public officials will go slowly before we turn over our schools to the militaristic system. It seems to me that we can stand squarely with President Wilson in his happy phrase of declaration of an 'adequate preparation for defense, that and for war.'"

"In the second place I do not believe it is right. A person will have to take his education with military training or go without. A man may not wish his children to have this."

"In the third place the matter has not yet been presented to the people for their approval. It is being prepared in the characteristic military style fashion. We can have democracy or militarism but we cannot have both. This is not being presented to the people but the soldiers are saying we shall have it. These friends should wait until the people have a chance to express themselves before inaugurating this system of compulsory training."

BETHEL JOURNAL.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it is swollen and the inflamed surface prevents the air from passing freely to and from the middle ear. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

Will give the Hoxford Dollars for any case of Deafness cured by Catarrh. Cannot be cured by local applications. Send for circular. Write to J. C. CATARRH, & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. (Take Hoxford's Family Pills for constipation.)

SILVER FOX FARMING.

Many Conditions to Consider in Establishing a Fox Farm—Animals Require Special Care.

Those thinking of engaging in fox farming as a source of profit should consider carefully the cautions and the data as to the expense of equipping a farm, and would do well to weigh carefully the conservative statements as to the profits from this industry, which are included in department Bulletin 301, "The Domestication of the Silver Fox."

The bulletin points out that the prices of furs and of breeding animals have fallen considerably since July, 1914, and states that the prices running into thousands of dollars formerly paid for live silver foxes were based not on the fur value of the animals, but on their possibilities as breeding animals in an industry in which there was great speculative excitement. On this general point the author says: "The business of fox breeding will be on a much more stable basis than at present when the value of breeding animals bears an approximate relation to the value of their pelts in the open market. The profits in silver fox farming prior to 1910 were realized mainly from the sale of pelts; since then they have been derived almost entirely from the sale of live foxes for breeding purposes. There has been a recent sharp decline in the prices of breeding stock."

The choice of location of a fox farm is of prime importance. The best furs come from cool, moderately humid regions. If a locality furnishes native furs of high grade, that locality is favorable to the domestication of fur-bearing animals. The climate of the Middle and Southern States is not well suited to this industry, as shown by the medium or low prices commanded by furs from these areas. The ratio of expense to income must be considered with care. One can not pay the exorbitant prices animals for stocking purposes some times bring and expect to raise fur at a profit. Neither can one expect to raise furs of a fine quality from inferior stock. But given a normal market for breeding stock and pelts, a favorable location, a love for animals, and an ordinary degree of prudence, one may engage in black or silver fox farming with a good prospect of satisfactory returns, provided, of course, a high price for pelts is sustained. Values of furs and pelts were very high a few years ago, when the industry was being launched, but are now on a much lower basis. Those who contemplate going actively into the business or investing their money in corporations or companies organized for fox farming should investigate thoroughly all phases of the business.

The records show that 133 silver fox skins of all grades offered in 1914 at a London auction sale realized an average value of only \$118 each.

The silver fox is simply a color phase of the common red fox. The name "silver fox," as commonly used by furriers, includes the dark phases of the ordinary red fox, variously called silver, silver gray, silver black, or black, and is not to be confused with the gray or tree fox, the fur of which is of comparatively little value. The red, the typical cross fox, the silver and the black fox all interbreed, and when one occurs occasional examples of the others may be expected. This fact can be used, as the bulletin points out, to develop silver by cross mating, and selective breeding is important to produce silver progeny. Breeding to produce less nervous animals, as well as to produce fine pelts, must be considered.

The most valuable skins are those in which the entire pelage is dark at the base and overlaid with grayish white. The black skins recently have fallen below silver because fatter and they can be raised wherever the red foxes live in the wild state, but will produce superior fur only in regions where the fox naturally produces a superior fur. Records of the Biological Survey show that such localities occur only north of the southern boundary of the Canadian Zone. This boundary, as shown by a map in the bulletin, crosses the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota, and extends southward along the mountains in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and all the States of the Rocky Mountain region and westward. South of the forested regions of the northern tier of States and western Montana, however, the Canadian Zone, although sufficiently cold, is too dry and sunny for the production of fine skins fur. To the Transition Zone, as regions less cold,

foxes having a fair quality of fur may be raised, but the best are obtained only in more northern latitudes.

To raise silver foxes calls for a pair of foxes which will cost from \$150 to \$250 each for the common silvers, up to several thousand dollars each for the best silvers. The yards in which they are kept must have high and strong wire net or board fences with an overhang at the top to prevent the foxes from crawling over. These fences either have to be sunk in the ground or the fence wire has to be extended as a mat on the ground to prevent the animals from digging under. The cost of yards runs from \$100 to \$150 each, which includes the making of the special dens needed for the animals. The equipment is described in detail in the bulletin. The chief requirements for a fox farm are well-drained, wooded land in a secluded section where the foxes, which are inclined to be nervous, will not be subject to outside disturbance. The fox ranch must have good drainage and must be partially shaded by a young growth of deciduous trees. Each pair of foxes should have a runway of about 2,500 square feet, and provision should be made for separating them. One reason for properly equipping the yards and locating them away from outside interference is the fact that the vixen is very nervous about her cubs and frequently mishandles and kills them in an attempt to hide them from imaginary dangers. Attendance is an important feature, because foxes do not tame readily and rarely become friendly. Constant change of persons in charge, like the presence of absolute strangers, has a detrimental effect on them.

Foxes require some special attention, certain skill in handling, and great care in feeding. They thrive on a varied diet, including meat, fish, muck, milk, bread, and table scraps, but when young, are easily injured, especially when young, by improper food. It costs from \$5 to \$15 a year to feed foxes, depending on whether there are cows and whether grain and vegetables are raised on the farm. The fixed annual charge against a pair of foxes will vary with the locality and value of equipment, etc. On some ranches it has been estimated about as follows:

Interest on cost of yards,	\$10
Depreciation of yards,	10
Food,	20
Attendance,	50
Total,	\$90

To this must be added a reasonable charge for interest on the original cost of the foxes.

The young are born in April or May, the average litter containing four cubs, but, as only about half of the captive females produce young in any given year, the annual increase on fox farms has not averaged above 100 per cent.

BOYS' SWEET CORN CLUBS.

How to Organize. Kinds of Clubs. Four kinds of Sweet Corn Clubs will be organized namely: Local Club, General Club, County Association of Agricultural Clubs, State Club.

Local Clubs. At least six boys or girls are required in order to organize a local club. Organization of Clubs.

Whenever an interest in club work is manifested in a community, school district or town, a meeting of the boys and girls and their parents should be held, at some convenient place and the work outlined and discussed. Enrollment cards will be furnished upon application to the Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

Membership. Any boy or girl from the ages of ten to eighteen years inclusive is eligible to membership. Any boy or girl over eighteen years of age may be accepted by a two-thirds vote of the club, as an associate member and will be entitled to all the privileges of the club, except the right to enter contests.

Local Leader. In order that the Club be conducted successfully an adult person must be secured to assume the leadership. School teachers, school superintendents and other public spirited citizens should be selected. The best development of the club depends to a large extent upon the interest and ability of the person in charge.

The local leader should have personal supervision of all club activities and a knowledge of:

Requirements for organization, Growing Sweet Corn, Accounting system used, Sources of information on agricultural subjects, such as bulletins and text books, Sources of supplies, Cooperative agencies such as Grange, county agents, fair associations and business organizations. It should also be the duty of a local leader to secure prizes for the local contests.

Appointment of Local Leaders. Local leaders are selected by the club. As soon as the local club is organized the local leader should forward the names, addresses and ages of the members and officers in the State Leader of Boys' Agricultural Clubs at Orono.

Rules.

Boys' Sweet Corn Clubs. Each member must plant one-fourth acre of sweet corn according to instructions issued by the State Leader.

The sweet corn seed will be furnished by the Maine Cannery Association, on the ear, at regular prices. The seed must be tested according to directions furnished by the College of Agriculture. An accurate record of expenditures and receipts must be kept on blanks furnished by the Extension Service. Each member must make an exhibit of ten ears of sweet corn and submit it to the Local Contest, an essay of at least five hundred words, entitled, "How I Made and Marketed My Crop."

Local Contest. Each club shall hold a local contest annually before December 1. At this contest records and essays must be presented and an exhibit of ten ears of sweet corn must be made.

Basis of Award. Awards will be made on the following basis:

Boys' Sweet Corn Clubs—Score Card.	
Profit,	30 points
Yield,	30 points
Essay,	20 points
Exhibit,	20 points
Total,	100 points

Meetings. Monthly meetings of the club should be held if possible. Topics pertaining to the work should be assigned to the members for discussion. Sample copies will be furnished upon request. At the first meeting the officers are elected and a constitution adopted. Sample copies will be furnished upon request.

GENERAL CLUBS. Membership. Boys and girls in any county not living in a district where a local club is organized are eligible for membership in the general club.

The rules governing this club are identical with those governing the local club. Enrollment cards will be furnished upon application to the State Leader. The instruction for carrying on the work will then be sent to each member.

Contest. The contest for the general club will be held in connection with the county contest (see below). Winners from the general club will then compete with winners from the local clubs in the county contest.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS. Membership.

All boys and girls in a county enrolled as members of local or general clubs are eligible to membership in this association.

Meetings. The meeting of the County Association of Agricultural Clubs will be held each year before December 1st, and is under the direction of the State or County Leaders.

Contests. An annual county contest shall be held at a central place in the county previous to December 1. The rules governing the local contests shall apply here. Prizes will be awarded on the same basis as at the local contests and winners from general clubs shall be entitled to compete for prizes at the county contest.

STATE CLUB. Membership.

All boys and girls in the state enrolled as members of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural and Canning Clubs are eligible for membership in the state club. This includes members of local or general clubs and boys and girls in a county where there are not enough members to form a county club.

Meetings. An annual meeting will be held at Orono in December.

Contest. A contest will be held at the time of the annual meeting. A preliminary contest for boys and girls who have not competed at a county contest will also be held at this time. Winners from this preliminary contest and winners in county contests will be eligible to compete at the State Contest.

Rules governing the State Contest and for awarding prizes will be identical with those of the local and county contests. In order to be eligible to compete for a state prize club members must submit records and essays at least two weeks before the State Contest. Exhibits of potatoes, sweet corn and canned goods must be received at least five days before the contest is held. Information in regard to poultry exhibit will be furnished by the local or state leaders.

Summary of Rules. 1. Any boy or girl from the ages of ten to eighteen years (inclusive) may become member of the Agricultural Clubs.

Records of expenditures and receipts must be kept on blanks furnished by the Agricultural Extension Service, Orono, Maine.

Records must be certified by two disinterested persons.

All members must be enrolled on or before May 1st.

CARE OF SMALL PIGS

Attention to Details Necessary to Develop Large, Healthy Litter—Feeding Ration.

The sow, in order to produce a large, healthy litter, should be in the best possible breeding condition. After she has been bred, careful feeding and management are necessary to develop successfully the litter she is to produce. It is well to keep a record of the date on which the sow was bred, in order to know approximately when the youngsters are about to arrive. The gestation period of pigs is 112 to 115 days. It is good policy to be at hand in case the sow needs help, but she need not be helped if she is getting along well.

What to Do When the Pigs Arrive. When the pigs are born during warm weather they are less liable to become chilled and will generally find their way to the teats unaided. In extremely cold weather the pigs will be in danger of being chilled unless the hog house is heated. To remedy this, place a few heated bricks in the bottom of a basket or small box, cover them with chaff or straw, and put a cloth over the top to keep in the heat; unless the sow objects too seriously the pigs may be rubbed dry with a soft cloth and placed in the receptacle as fast as they arrive.

If any of the little pigs appear to be lifeless when they are born, first see that all mucus is removed from the nose, then give the pig a few gentle slaps on the side with the hand. This will start the pig breathing if there is any life in the body. Give it a suck of the sow's milk and place it in the receptacle described. The pigs will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes after farrowing.

Out on the Black Teeth. Before placing the pigs with the sow cut out the eight small tooth-like teeth. There are four of these on each jaw in the rear of the mouth. These teeth are very sharp, and if left in the pig's mouth they will likely cause tearing of the sow's udder, and the little pigs cut one another's mouths while fighting for a teat. These teeth can be removed with bone forceps, wire nippers, or a knife. Never pull out the teeth. Always cut or break them off. After this operation place the pigs with the sow, care being taken that each one gets a teat.

When the afterbirth is passed it should be removed from the pen at once and buried or burned. There is good reason to believe that eating the afterbirth is often the beginning of the habit of eating pigs. The Sow's Feed. Great care must be taken to feed the sow properly. If she is not being properly fed the little pigs will show it. If the pigs follow the sow around very much and pull at her teats, it is a good sign that she is not giving milk enough, and more feed should be given to stimulate milk flow. When a sow is overfed, causing a heavy milk flow, scouring is generally produced in the pigs. If this happens, cut down the sow's feed immediately. Give the sow 15 to 20 grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) in her slop morning and evening, and if necessary increase the dose until results have been obtained.

Exercise is Essential. It is very necessary that the little pigs have plenty of exercise and all the sunlight that can be given them. If they do not get exercise, they will get fat and lazy and the usual result is the "thumps." This is caused by the fat getting so thick around the heart and lungs that the pigs find it difficult to breathe. They will be noticed heaving at the flank and gasping for breath. The best way to prevent this is to avoid overfeeding and make the young pigs take plenty of exercise.

Weaning. When the pigs are about five weeks old, they will begin to taste some of their mother's feed. Do not be in a hurry to wean them. Eight weeks is young enough to wean them, if there is skim milk for them. Of course the size and development has a great deal to do with their weaning age. If skim milk is not obtainable, it is better to let the pigs nurse the sow until ten weeks old.

The Weaning Ration. Skim milk and corn, or skim milk and shorts, fed in the proportion of 3 to 1, make an excellent ration for weanlings. If skim milk is not available, a mixture of 5 parts corn meal, 4 parts middlings and 1 part tankage, fed as a thin slop is very good. Good succulent pasture is always beneficial. It will aid wonderfully in putting growth on the young pigs, and the grain expense will be lessened. After a litter of pigs has been weaned and are eating well, the most difficult part of their care is over. The feeding and management from then on will depend much upon whether they are to be kept for breeding or fattened for the market.

For further information address State Leader of Boys' Agricultural Clubs, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine. Patient is the art of hoping.—Yan-keetown.

RUMFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hamblin, Winchester, Mass., were in town for a few days on a flying call on friends who were moving to see them. Mr. Hamblin is a known chemist, and sails for an early date to oversee the collection of bleach plants in paper mill that country. He expects to be there for several months. His route takes him via the northern passage, to Iceland, Norway, well out of the way. Mrs. Littlefield of North Abington, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Elliott, of Washington. There are so many aspirants for the office of postmaster at Rumford, that Mr. Hamblin has practically decided the matter to a vote of the citizens of the town. The candidate, Walter G. Hicks, bookkeeper for J. C. Bibeau, is expected to be elected. George B. McMenamin, proprietor of a grocery store on Waldo street, is expected to be elected. The Dutton Lumber Company, Frank M. Taylor, proprietor of a lumber store under Hotel Rumford, is expected to be elected. The postmaster position is a coveted one, and the contest is expected to be a close one. Mrs. George Brown was chosen delegate from the Searchlight Club to the State Federation of Clubs, meeting at Biddeford on Tuesday of this week. The Searchlight Club will meet next week with Mrs. Harry S. Cooke as guest. The subject of the next study will be "Education." Mrs. John A. Greene will be the hostess. Miss Marie Bartlett and Mr. Wyman have accepted positions in the orchestra of Greeley's Theatre, in Portland.

Mr. Kierstead, manager of the Importing Co., has moved his family to rooms over the Majestic Theatre. Mrs. John J. Ames has been confined with a bad attack of the grip.

Miss Ella Ames was confined home several days last week by the members of the Stephen School Athletic Association are preparing to hold a big athletic event on the Oxford base ball ground on Saturday of this week.

Mrs. C. F. Demmons of the street is recovering from a severe attack of heart trouble.

Messrs. Arthur Parody, Joe Shilly Mercur and John Lang on Saturday last for an extended trip in the Moosehead Lake. They will make the trip in Mr. Dwyer's Paige touring car.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gates of glass Park left last week for a trip to spend some time there for the health of Mr. Gates' health.

Mr. Will Porter returned from the Panama Pacific Exposition having attended every exposition in the United States, beginning in the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. He has also a complete set of all the coins which have been issued by the government as exposition coins.

Emile Gauthier has recently purchased the Fisher house on Franklin street. Mrs. R. A. Seymour is spending a few days in Lewiston.

Miss Mary Hughes of Ludlow is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.

Rodney Brazier, who was elected in the American Express Company, is at Northeast Harbor during the summer, has returned and resumed his former position in the local office. Mrs. Joseph Housford of Maine, who has been so seriously reported as improving nicely.

Miss Esther Ann Unshoeffer, head District Nurse in Rumford, accepted a similar position in N. H.

Mr. Allen Brown, who preached the Universalist Church on Sunday, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Jane W. Greene of Portland during his stay in town.

Mrs. Harry Marx entertained the Winter Whist Club from Portland on Friday evening last.

WHAT IS HEALTH? How to Keep Well. Health is ease, sickness is distress. Health is accord, sickness is discord. Health is harmony, sickness is disharmony. Health is the body of common sense, the stomach, liver and in tune.

We have used L. F. Atwood's Medicine. My husband takes it for a cold. We give it to our two little boys and when troubled with colds and coughs. My husband is a doctor.

Buy a 35c bottle at your store, or write today for a free copy of our book. It will tell you the story of the most perfect of all medicines. L. F. Atwood's Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

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CAROL'S CAPSULES. The safest, surest, and most effective relief for all stomach troubles. No nausea, no cramps, no after effects. Because it contains no narcotic. Regular box 50c. Trial size 25c. Full Syllabus, Distributors: 24 & 26 Marry St., N. Y.

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PORTLAND, MAINE

SELECT SEED BEANS.

Bean growers who would avoid a repetition next year of the heavy losses from disease suffered this season are advised by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to give their personal attention to the immediate selection of a stock of seed beans free from disease infection. They should select the seed beans in the pod and not after threshing.

They should simply pick the pods that are free from all spots, save and thresh separately. The planting of infected seed is primarily responsible for the troubles experienced. Weather conditions greatly influence the subsequent development of disease, but clean seed on clean land will go far toward giving a clean crop even in a season like the present, which has been exceptionally favorable to the development of disease and unfavorable to the growth of the bean crop.

Two bean diseases are commonly prevalent, anthracnose and bacterial blight. Both attack and spot the pods, penetrate them, and enter the beans, remaining dormant over winter under the seed coats, where they can not be reached by disinfectants.

When the beans are planted these diseases attack the young seedlings, causing a root rot and blighting of stem and leaves, and if the weather is cool and wet they spread again to the pods. Bacterial blight is conveyed by wind and other means to a greater extent than anthracnose and is less easily controlled, but clean seed and crop rotation will give best results. Old bean ground should not be replanted next year.

As far as possible each farmer should save his own seed from his own farm. Beans have been so generally affected by disease that the farmer should not rely on ordinary so-called northern-grown seed or elevator stock for planting. If he has to buy seed, he should make certain that it has been selected from disease-free pods. Examine all thrashed seed carefully, and if it shows suspicious spots or other evidences of disease it should not be used. Home selection, also, will tend to build up a strain adapted to the locality and better than seed brought from a distance.

A survey just completed shows that there are fields in all parts of the State where clean pods, or even plants with all the pods clean, may be found, though some fields are hopelessly affected. The farmer who expects to continue bean growing—and this valuable crop should not be abandoned because of this year's discouraging experience—should pick enough clean pods to plant his next crop, or at least a large seed plot. These should be shelled by hand and carefully stored. If the quantity is small, it would be well to plant by hand two beans every 12 or 15 inches in ordinary rows in a separate seed plot.

There should be organized effort on the part of county agents, bean dealers, and community leaders to have all available clean seed saved for local use and not sold with the general crop. This must be done before the beans are thrashed.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

[illegible]

PE-RU-NA

For Catarrh Wherever Located.
A sure, safe, time-tried remedy for Catarrhal Affections of every description. Sold by all Drug-gists. Write the Peruna Co., of Columbus, Ohio. They will advise you free.

INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT.

Continued from page 1.

know why. The question was carried from one set of officials to another, and they all averred that the dry fountain was none of their business. Finally an enterprising official was found who arbitrarily assumed the responsibility of turning on the water.

A settler in Alaska in sending forth a letter, expressed the hope "that it will reach you before the close of same season."

"I have been in Alaska for seven years," said the settler, "twelve of which I have put in in the Koyukuk. During this time I think I have had about twelve letters through the mail that were less than six months old when I got them, and some of them as long as eighteen months." After reciting the fact that there is practically no mail service, this citizen of the United States declares that "a government as rich as the United States ought to be able to compete with Canada in roads and mail service. Canada has good roads and mail service all over the Yukon and the Northwest territories. We have no good roads that we can get into this country from the Yukon except a kind of mail train which crosses from Tanana to the Koyukuk."

And thus the Postoffice Department, which is most likely to tell you when you lose a letter "that it cannot help it," fails to provide any means whatever by which certain citizens on the United States living in outlying territory can expect to receive their mail short of six months.

The Post-Office Department admits that although second-class mail matter constitutes approximately sixty-two per cent of the aggregate of the average revenue producing mail, it provides less than five per cent of the revenue derived from such mail. And although the difference between receipts from second-class mail and the expenditures chargeable thereto is not disproportionate, "yet it is so great as to deserve a most careful consideration," says the Department, "with a view to fixing more equitable postage rates, on the several classes of mail, so that the revenue from each may more nearly commensurate with the cost."

Postmaster-General Burleson, when a Member of Congress, made liberal use of his franking privileges. In an official report, he declares that "the members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives display a uniform desire to confine the use of their frank to the transmission of matter relating strictly to their duties as representatives of their respective states and constituencies." Quite naturally the head of the Post-Office Department, recently graduated from a position as Congressman, does not look upon the franking system as containing many evils. Were he the head of a private transportation company compelled to produce a dividend for stockholders rather than to boast of deficits, then his viewpoint might be entirely changed. As it is he dismisses the subject in a light manner: "But this consideration is not one of vital importance, and the difficulties in the way of successfully accounting for the free use of the mails makes it unprofitable to pursue the subject further. The free transportation of official mail is not the only service rendered by the Department of which no account is kept."

It is an open question whether or not there are not many services "rendered by the Department of which no account is kept." As an illustration, we find that Postmaster General Hitchcock left office boasting that he had brought the Post-Office Department to a paying basis. But it appears that the former Republican National Chairman figured differently from the former Democratic Congressman. General Burleson, who in his first report declared that Mr. Hitchcock never had a surplus at all, and that it must have been something else. "The last actual post office," says Postmaster-General Burleson, "was announced by Postmaster-General Gresham thirty years ago, when fair account was taken by him in the financial statement of the Department of outstanding obligations. The practice of reporting outstanding obligations was continued by a number of his successors." Telling just how it is done, Mr. Burleson adds: "By the use of this faulty method a surplus of \$10,118.12 was shown in the annual report of the Department for the fiscal year 1911, in which the claim was advanced that the service had finally been made self-supporting. Taking into account the outstanding obligations for that year, which were not reported, there was in reality a deficit of approximately \$732,301.55."

In his 1914 report, the Postmaster-General claimed a surplus had at last been achieved, but the claim has not brought conviction, and business men and interests that have gone over Mr. Burleson's claims are as skeptical as was the gentleman himself concerning the claims of his immediate predecessor. The same elements of failure to properly account for the use of, and investment in, public property, place the claims of the present Postmaster-General in a doubtful position, although he has admittedly filled in a good many of the old holes.

Could the president of any private corporation scramble and unscramble his annual reports in such a way as to bring about a difference of practically a million dollars in a year's business? Perhaps somebody may answer yes, and cite the New Haven Railroad as an instance. But if this case is a fair comparison, then let us use it as an illustration of the fact that the United States government finally has awakened to the necessity of more rigid control of its public-service corporations, and it stands in a fair way to show that by paying attention to these things, which are themselves natural functions of government, it can handle the question successfully, even though in a matter of bookkeeping its political Postmaster-Generals cannot agree within a million dollars as to whether this branch of the service is making or losing money.

One thing, however, that the Postmaster-Generals—no matter what party they may represent—appear to agree upon, is that the "controlling purpose will be to promote efficiency by the complete standardization of the service." And yet the case of the settler in Alaska who gets his mail once a year, if he is lucky, shows that there has been something overlooked.

It is true enough that the postal service "should be uniform," and it is just exactly as true, as stated by the Postmaster-General, that it has been disclosed through a survey "made by the present administration" that "service of differing kinds had been accorded communities whose requirements were in general the same." There is not an express company in existence that would attempt to operate under the present unusual system of zones in vogue in the parcel post plan. As a matter of fact, the express companies are finding a good deal to chuckle about, since they have been left much of the profitable shipping business, while the Post-Office Department, in arranging its zones, has inflicted upon itself less efficiency and less of the coveted article of "standardization" which is so frequently referred to in the Postmaster-General's report, but which in reality is easily missing in most every branch of the postal system.

More assertion that inefficiency exists in the government means nothing unless it can be proved. And yet there are thousands willing to dismiss the accusation with the query: "How about the Post-Office Department?" Part of the answer is that it took until the year 1912 to secure a parcel post in this country, and it was only a few years ago that we reluctantly gave to the American people a rural free delivery and an enlarged city delivery service. Not until this day has the price been properly fixed for carrying the mails. Now we talk of government telegraph and telephone lines as though it were something new, whereas in 1846 the United States, after grudgingly voting \$4,000 to maintain its telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore, quit and almost gave the line away. And after all these years we are confronted with the ridiculous proposal of government ownership of electric lines of communication.

The Postal Savings Banks of the United States have not startled anybody or anything with their accomplishments. The success of private banks over those of the government is due to the fact that the people are content with privately owned banks which pay more interest than the government. Perhaps it might also be assumed that the government, with its advantages, does not show efficient methods for getting business, when placed in the competitive class.

It also appears that these government banks have failed to meet requirements of the depositing public. Just how far this inefficiency may have been shaped in premeditation as a result of the energetic lobbying influences of the great banking interests of the country must be left to conjecture. However, it is well known that the banking interests fought the postal savings act for many years, asserting that it would work a hardship on them. That the government did not properly install this banking system, and has not brought it to any degree of success, presents indisputable evidence that the creative power—Congress—has not been equal to the job, and therefore gave additional proof of its inefficiency. The report of the Post-Office Department for 1914 seeks to convey the impression that Postal Savings banks are a success.

The official report shows that there were 18,547 postal depositors June 30, 1914, a decrease of 2,473 in a year. All of these agencies of the government combined induced 359,511 misguided de-

positors to leave \$48,444,271 on deposit, and the government in turn merely distributes all but three and a half million dollars of the above among 6,715 banks.

One-fourth of the entire postal savings banks deposits are in six American cities, and approximately 54 per cent are held at 50 large post offices.

There are many private savings banks in New York and other cities with deposits in excess of all this vast government machinery of postal savings banks. The Emigrant Industrial of New York had \$137,491,486 on the same day that the postal savings bank account was made up—more than three times the entire deposits of the government banks. And against the meagre forty-three million dollars of deposits in postal banks stands \$4,727,403,951 in the private savings banks of the country.

The fact that 2,473 depositors were discontinued, 18 of which were pre-ferential post offices, shows that there never has been a universal public demand for postal savings banks.

Follow the comparison through the different processes of its operation, and the conclusion is inevitable that the postal savings bank serves only a class who do not have sufficient confidence in the stability of national and state chartered banks, or in the integrity of their fellow-men, or the power and bounty of our private institutions to handle their money according to customs established in this country.

Then, again, the postal savings banks, after picking up the soiled currency that has been hiding in tin cans and other divers depositories, turns the deposits over to the private bankers. The postal savings bank thus becomes only a sort of clearing house. It is likewise the government's endorsement of the methods of a certain small class of people who do nothing toward building up commercial and financial plans and institutions. The government's postal savings banks serve to demonstrate that the government is a weak competitor when put up against private enterprise, such as is found behind our banking and financial institutions.

Since the outbreak of the European war, foreigners in the United States have deposited more heavily than before in government banks, but there is nothing in the history of this innovation in the Post-Office Department to indicate that it supplies any public demand.

Passing on to the report of the Secretary of Commerce for 1913: "For example," says the Secretary of Commerce, "the forty-four lighthouse tenders are, with one exception, without wireless apparatus. Most of them are sailing vessels, constantly patrolling our coast, and the nature of their duties makes them peculiarly familiar with its dangers. Loss of life and property may at any time occur because there are no means of summoning these efficient vessels to the help of the distressed."

Would one think it possible in this year, when the wireless is so important as to be insisted upon for every boat of any size that sails the sea, that this class of vessels are not furnished with this modern appliance?

However, that is not all, for in the very next sentence the Secretary carries on his story of inefficient equipment. "The salmon agents of the Bureau of Fisheries, whose duty it is to inspect the numerous canneries along the Alaskan coast, are without means of transportation in a territory where there are often no regular transportation lines," he says. "They are, therefore, forced into the absurd position of depending upon the canneries, which they must inspect, for the means to travel to make such inspections. This, coupled with the fact that four men can hardly cover well some 25,000 miles of coast, is a condition that should not be allowed to continue."

Can one wonder in the face of this statement that people visiting salmon canneries on the Pacific Coast find a condition which brings them to refuse to eat the luscious meat of the salmon for two or three years thereafter, or until the memory of what they have seen has been dulled by time.

The Secretary says that "the lighthouses along our coast are not connected by a telephone system. Telephones were installed during the Spanish-American war, but they have been allowed to fall into disrepair and are out of use."

Have we not a most enterprising nation, when one of the executive officers of the government must make such a confession?

"I know of one wreck near a lighthouse where for lack of a telephone lives were lost, for neither the lighthouse nor the life saving station close at hand had any means of communication," continues the report. "I do not believe the generous American people desire their lighthouses to be without telephones, or their fisheries inspectors to be at the mercy for transportation of the people whom they are supposed to watch." Although recommendations have been made to Congress to correct all these matters, yet it is not always that Congress legislates, even when told its plain duties.

The annual report of the Commission-

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

hits real cause of Kidney and Blood troubles, by restoring right action of Stomach, Liver and Bowels, overcoming indigestion and constipation dangers (Auto-Intoxication); thus Kidneys and Bladder are aided, the Blood purified. Unbroken record of wonderful success.

Write Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free trial. Large bottles, all druggists.

of Lighthouses to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, has been published. It says that: "It is believed that the efficiency of the Service has been increased by the reorganization of July, 1910, and that the work is more economically performed. Up to July 1, 1911, there had been an increase of 2,483, or more than 21 per cent in the number of aids maintained over the corresponding number on July 1, 1910, while the general appropriations for the support of the service for the fiscal year 1915 are about \$320,000 less than those for the fiscal year 1911." No one but a government official could forgive increased inefficiency in the face of the statements the Commissioner has furnished.

While Alaska has lavished its riches upon this country, the government of the United States has withheld from it the most common of rights of rights—that of avenues of travel from the interior to civilization. Private ownership has been discouraged. An excuse for this is to be found in part in the attempted exploitation of the country.

While no honest man will defend any system that plunders the public resources, yet it may be that it would have been a good bargain for Uncle Sam to have paid the extraordinary price which the pioneers of Alaska expected. In any event, here is an illustration where development came to an absolute standstill. It required years of patient suffering before the people of that rich territory secured the promise of railroad facilities that would enable them to bring their natural riches into use.

Porto Rico under our administration has increased in efficiency many hundreds of per cent, and enjoys today the most prosperous commercial relations with the world of any of the islands of the West Indies, or of the countries of South America, demonstrating that stability of government furnishes an element of confidence which will bring capital and enterprise into action in advancing any particular region. This is evidence that there is ground for optimism, for with all that may be said regarding things that we are leaving undone in the United States, yet our real stability apparently rests in our national integrity, the existence of which has been thoroughly demonstrated to the world.

There are thousands of people who grow excited over the problems of protecting our interests in case of war, and who believe that the government should maintain an almost invincible position upon the high seas.

The great war in foreign countries has shocked the world, and it presents terrible lessons. It emphasizes the questions: "What would our country do in case of an extraordinary disturbance?" The disputed proposition as to whether the United States should maintain a large or small force upon the high seas involves mechanical problems. It takes three years to build a battleship, and usually another year before it is in efficient fighting condition. The young men who are at Annapolis must serve seven years in training before they are competent junior officers. For some reason the old battleships and the old guns seem to wear out almost as fast as the new ones are built. It is well to consider in the face of the fact that our annual pension roll is \$180,000,000, whether it would not be better to spend a large amount on super-dreadnaughts and by the increased expenditures in ship building raise the efficiency of our navy and decrease the expense partially created by inefficient unpreparedness to which the cost of pensions is partly traceable. For these pensions growing out of the Civil War we have spent \$100,000,000.

TAKE CARE OF THAT ITCH. ING! AN ITCHING BORDERS ON ECZEMA.

Do you regard that itching as a serious thing? It is! Unless you begin to fight it with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, the disease is likely to cling on for months and years. Scores of grateful users say: "Why did we waste those months and years in agony when so tested a remedy was on the market?" This ointment is no experiment! It is absolutely healing in its power. Do not allow it to become serious. Buy a box to-day to fight the bluntings of eczema. 50c a box. All.

BEAUTY OF THE HUDSON.

Its Picturesque Scenery Far Surpasses That of the Rhine.

The Hudson river is very remarkable in several respects. In the first place, for 150 miles of its length it is not a true river but a fiord. From Albany to the ocean its rock bottom, with the exception of a few islands, is below sea level. How far below, it is not accurately known. Opposite Storm King mountain engineers bored a thousand feet down into the dirt and sand that fill the gorge under the water and did not find rock bottom. The shore line at Albany is at practically the same elevation as the shore line at New York, and the tide rises at Albany two and eight-tenths feet. The upward and downward flowing of the tide, of which Hudson took advantage in his voyage, had long been noticed by the Indians, who spoke of the river with wonder as the stream that flowed both ways.

The river is unsurpassed for its great natural beauty. The distinguished German surgeon, Dr. Adolph Lense, in 1902 declared it more beautiful than the Rhine, which depends on the castles on its banks for its main charm. Primarily, the beauty of the Hudson is due to the extraordinary range of its geological history. From its source to the sea it is an epitome of creation. It rises in the Adirondack mountains, which tower to a great height. The famous Highlands of the Hudson, between which Hudson sailed 300 years ago, are of the same Archæan rocks and were once a group of islands. The Catskills are more modern and the Palisades still younger. The latter rising sheer 300 to 500 feet above the water's edge, were once a fiery molten mass and their columnar shape is due to the manner in which the mass cooled off.

These facts indicate what a storehouse for fascinating research the Hudson valley is for the person, young or old, who will study it with the mind as well as with the eye.—Edith Townsend Kaufmann in Leslie's.

SOLONS AND SALARIES.

Some European States Pay Their Law-makers Only a Mite.

Italy and Spain are the only European countries which offer no monetary reward to their members of parliament. The Portuguese legislators are not remunerated by the state, but they have a free pass for traveling on all railways in the country, and their constituencies are permitted to pay a sum equivalent to 15 shillings for each day's sitting.

Denmark is another country which believes that its political gentlemen are ready to work for almost nothing. Members of parliament there only receive 6 shillings per day, but they have the peculiar privilege of a free seat in the Royal theater in Copenhagen.

The Norwegian honorable member is thankful for a daily income of 12 shillings, though he must do his duty properly to get it. He loses a day's pay when he takes a day off. Members of the Swiss diet work under the same threat. If they are absent they lose salary which amounts in their case to 10 shillings per day.

Roumania pays her lawmakers a sovereign per day, and Bulgaria offers 10 shillings. In the latter country members living in the capital have 4 shillings deducted because they have no train fares to pay and only one home to keep up.

Hungary treats her statesmen just half as well as England does, allowing them £200 per annum. They have, however, a liberal allowance for house rent and can travel first class with second class tickets.—London Tit-Bits.

Keeping Your Word.

The following quotation from Dr. Morgan's "When Ghost Meets Ghost" may help a few to see the moral issue more clearly. Mr. Jerry began feebly: "You can't do more than keep your word. No." "No," a fine old ex-priest replied: "Yes, you can, Jerry. You can keep your word. And you can do more than that. You can keep to what the other party thought you meant, when you know, I know this time, I ain't in a court of justice. Jerry, dodgin' about, and I know when I'm square by the feel."

Played With Fire Balls.

For many centuries polo, or changah, as it was then called, was a favorite pastime with Asiatic rulers. A contemporary annalist records of Akbar, the greatest of Mogul emperors, that "he plays at changah on dark nights, the balls being set on fire. For the sake of adding splendor to the game his majesty has knobs of gold and silver fixed to the changah sticks. If one of these breaks any player that gets hold of the pieces may keep them."

Good Advice.

"Young man," said the boss, "come hither and listen." He approached. "When you've made a mistake forget it and go on to the next job. Don't potter around all day adding a lot of fumbling touches."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Farsighted.

"I kept my husband on a string five years before I consented to marry him."

"Why so long?"

"Well, you see, I waited until I could see his way clear financially."—Lippincott's.

Proof.

She—I don't think you love me as much as you used to do. He—What makes you think that, dearest? She—You are not half so foolish as you used to be.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ARE YOU A MATHEMATICIAN?

Then Solve This Problem and Win a Prize of \$25,000.

The largest single prize offered for a scientific discovery is still going begging. The prize has been open to competition for many years. At first sight the problem for a solution of which the prize is offered looks no more difficult than those with which high school students are familiar, but many of the greatest mathematicians in the world have tried to solve the problem and given it up in despair.

It is known as Fermat's problem. Nearly 300 years ago Fermat, one of the greatest mathematicians who ever lived, stated that the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$ could not be satisfied by whole numbers when n is an odd prime number different from unity. The problem may be stated in another way—viz., that $x^n + y^n = z^n$ cannot be satisfied when n is any integer greater than 2. The one follows as a logical conclusion from the other.

The Academy of Sciences of Göttingen, Germany, offers a prize of 100,000 marks (about \$25,000) for proof of this assertion. This is the prize that is going begging.

Dr. Joseph Bowden, professor of mathematics, Adelphi college, Brooklyn, asked by the Scientific American to state the precise conditions for winning the prize, writes that the Academy of Sciences will not consider any manuscripts sent in, but only proposed solutions printed and offered for sale as monographs, in books on mathematics or in mathematical periodicals. The award will not be made until two years after the publication of the memoir in order that mathematicians may have ample opportunity to test and criticize the solution.

The object of these restrictions is to save the academy from being flooded with undesired manuscripts. It will only consider solutions that have stood the test of some competent editor or publisher in the first place.

FRANCE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Its Influence in the Melting Pot of the Latin Races.

South America is the melting pot of the Latin races, and the French influence now seems to predominate over that of Spain. Italy is well represented, especially in strong Argentina. Brazil seems to be the most polyglot of them all, for here the native Portuguese is mingled not only with the Spanish and French and English, but a great deal of German. In the south of Brazil 60 per cent of the people speak German, and Portuguese is not always enforced as the language even of the public schools.

The large German colonies here do not affiliate with these people as they do with the Anglo-Saxon brothers of the north. They live to themselves, they retain their own language and customs. In Chile, where there are many English, too, the Germans direct the education of the country. Buenos Aires is close to this Germanic group in southern Brazil and feels its influence, though Argentina seems the most unbridled and progressive of the republics in point of literary expression and culture.

French influence also is felt in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro itself was founded as a refuge for French Huguenots, though they were afterward driven back. In Paris today one hears that a youth is to emigrate to America, but probably it is to Rio that he is going. There are many French immigrants, and French is required in most of the schools and is next to the native tongue in importance in northern Brazil. Formerly in Brazil Spanish or German always came next to French, but it is said that some of the states now require English as the third language and that Brazilians are proud of their English.—Christian Science Monitor.

Suspicious.

Ernest Vixetelly, who has published a record of his experiences during the Franco-Prussian war, tells a story to illustrate the popular mania for discovering "treason" that prevailed in Paris.

He says that "one day a soldier remarked to a comrade: 'I am sure that the captain is a traitor.'"

"How's that?" was the rejoinder. "Well," said the suspicious soldier, "have you not noticed that every time he orders us to march forward we invariably encounter the enemy?"

Executions in Europe.

Methods of putting criminals to death vary. In Europe the guillotine is the mode of execution most generally employed. Austria, Holland and Portugal are the only other countries besides Great Britain where criminals are hanged. In Oldenburg they are shot. In Brunswick they are beheaded, and in Spain they are garroted.—London Telegraph.

Diplomacy.

"You persuaded your husband to join a golf club?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Higgins; "when he starts to sing at home I can now advise him not to tire his voice, and when he sings in the club I can't hear him."—Washington Star.

Needed Airing.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded Borem Holly. "I've got a right to air my opinions, haven't I?"

"Oh, of course," replied Blythe. "They're so stale and musty they certainly need something of that sort!"—Philadelphia Press.

The clothing of our minds certainly ought to be regarded better than that of our bodies.—Steele.

OPENING

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30

I have re-modelled and re-furnished the shoe store formerly occupied by the late E. E. Randall and have stocked it with an

ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH STOCK

Light and Heavy Boots, Shoes and Rubbers for Men, Women and Children. Lumbermen's Wool Stockings and Leggings. Light Stockings for Men.

I have an expert shoe repairer who has been working for me since August 19th. We pay special attention to this part of the business and shall try to please our customers in every way. I solicit your patronage. I hope my store will please you all and will be glad to see friends as well as customers.

ELMER H. YOUNG

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Events of Interest from Washington.
By J. E. Jones.

MAHONEY'S GREATEST TEMPLE.

"Freemasonry carved in stone" is the fitting description applied to the new Scottish Rite Temple, dedicated in Washington a few days ago. The structure cost a million and a quarter dollars and it is the permanent home of the Thirty-third Degree Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite. The approach is by three, five, seven and nine steps, and they lead one between two mammoth sphinxes carved in stone. Masons and their families were admitted on the opening night, and they agreed that the structure was one of the finest in the world. There are many rooms, but the "Jedgar room" is the most splendid. There are found the three stations familiar to Masonry. In the center of the room is the most wonderful altar ever placed in a large room. It is not only beautiful, but massive and impressive. This room is located under the dome of the building. The whole overhead has the effect of the "blue canopy of Heaven," and a flood of colored lights produces an effect so that one imagines the stars within actually shine and twinkle. It is all there except Jacob's ladder, and perhaps that too may be in place when "Jedgar meets." Perhaps the modern building in existence more fittingly symbolizes the old truth which have come down through the ages, and the Masons assert that they have "remembered here into one noble block destined to withstand the storms of time and be a beacon light, through which the ancient prototype will continue to project rays of Charity, Tolerance and Loving Kindness over the whole world."

A NIGHT IN HIGHERBROWLAND.

In the case of "Androcles and the Lion" and the Belasco Theatre, we have a theatrical matter of national concern. In the first place the Belasco is Washington's greatest playhouse, and there is no institution more typically national. It is situated across from Lafayette Park, which neutrally shelters great statues of the French General, as well as the German Von Steuben and patriots of other nations now engaged in the death grapple. The President from the front window of the White House, looks across the unobstructed way upon the Belasco, and his first appearance in a theatre with his famous Mrs. Galt, was to see "Androcles and the Lion." Neither Androcles nor the lion would have had any importance had it not been for George Bernard Shaw, who wrote the play. Where an author or a play might be a fact, the answer is: tonight, there must be something to it. Come men every evening. Americans who have lately lost him to the opera, but Shaw will hardly do that much. He will, however, convince clever mind and persons who have the power to think in spheres deeper than a nation, that he is the "real thing." In literature, art and play writing, Shaw is so intelligently funny that "pays" who read and think, lose all perspective as that acquaintance. It is a hard thing to "write off," and every one is feeling sorry for Robert Haldane and it, and though his body paraded on the Luntz, his memory and his writings will remain firm to the last and most of his admirers, Shaw.

It is said, writes for the "high-brow" and he should plead guilty to the charge, but "high-browland" loses its terrors after a night at the Belasco. You behold Shaw from a different viewpoint, and you become convinced that he symbolizes brains, and it is a source of satisfaction to discover that you have enough of the latter to be able to enjoy his works. You could appreciate him again if you had to attend in denim jumpers. You know, too, that it takes more than fine and dandy clothes to get the same results, and you cannot help but pity the "Chollyphons" who have twiddled their gloves and scanned through great plays like those produced by Bernard Shaw.

BITTER STRUGGLE PREDICTED.

The determination of President Wilson and his advisers to insist on immense appropriations for increasing the army and navy is sure to stir up a bitter fight in Congress. The results of the rampant insurgency of Colonel Bryan is not minimized by leaders in the Democratic party. With the administration facing a fight within the party, and in lacking in the weapons that often times whip recalcitrants into line. The movement for "national defense" is splendidly organized, and has the support of the great business interests that are making significant gains out of the shooting of soldiers in Europe. The person who dares to stand up and talk in favor of moderation, runs the risk of being assailed for lacking in patriotism and love of country. What few so-called "Peace Societies" there are in existence, do not appear to grapple with the problem, and if they are making any attempt in the direction of checking militarism, their efforts are apparently proving ineffectual because of misapplied or misdirected energy.

POTASH IN UTAH.

Germany has held a sort of world monopoly on potash for a very long time, and the war has brought home to the United States a realization of its dependence on a foreign country. Secretary Lane announces the finding of a mineral in Utah that yields potash in commercial quantities, and he regards it as one of the most important matters connected with our mineral resources. Americans are also hopeful that they have solved the problem of producing dye stuffs at home.

AGROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

Mexico is once more a real Government, and in place of the finger of scorn, the hand of friendship has been extended towards Carranza and his faction. The Americans are now all in line, and if Villa and his bands would follow suit the Monroe Doctrine, A. H. C. and U. S. A. diplomacy would be vindicated. The person or persons who are constantly reporting the death of Villa appear to be over-optimistic. GERMEN MEN AND THEIR WIVES. If it is true that President Wilson once upon the subject of suffrage, the incident is not without precedent, as there was a good deal of talk in Washington two or three years ago to the effect that Champ Clark was an anti-Sexes for Women. The genial speaker capitulated, but as did Mr. Wilson, when it came to a "show down." The Republican leader, James H. Mann, was another to get in line.

likely that some of these eminent statesmen may conclude that they made a mistake in determining which way the wind was blowing.

"SHADOW LAWN."

It is a long road from the quiet cottage in which lived Professor Wilson and his family to the great structure that will be the "Summer White House." President Wilson and his bride will be surrounded by every splendor in their new home, and the garage is more magnificent than the simple little place from which Woodrow Wilson went out across country to play golf and act as his own caddy, because as he relates, he didn't have money enough to pay a boy to do it for him.

NBARELY ALL SCALPS HAVE BEEN GATHERED.

The postmasters of first and second class degrees have been holding their convention in Washington. Some one asked the officials who had been appointed under the present Administration to stand up, and they arose by the hundreds. And then those who had "held over" were asked to stand, and a lonely thirteen responded. It developed that most of them were finishing out their terms and they know that "the goblins will get them even if they do watch out."

BREEDING FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION—EXPERIMENT.

The following was issued recently by Chas. D. Woods, director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station:

In 1908 there was undertaken a new experiment in breeding for egg production at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. The old experiment which had been going on for ten years at that time was brought to a close and a new method of breeding inaugurated. Under the old system of breeding during these ten years the egg production had steadily declined, until in 1907-8 the production had reached a very low figure. In that year the birds averaged to lay only approximately 100 eggs a piece during the year. It was felt that a new method of breeding should be undertaken.

This was done with results which have been steadily and increasingly gratifying during the seven years since that time. The average flock production has increased steadily year by year. The birds made the highest record which has ever been obtained in the history of the Station in the laying year 1913-14, that is, the laying year which ended last fall.

It will be of interest to those interested in poultry to examine the records in detail for that year. In the first place the average production for the 12 months from November 1 to November 1 of the 1913 birds which made up the flock was 150.19 eggs per bird. This compares to a 100 eggs per bird in 1908. During the year 1913-14 the flock averaged 150.19 eggs per bird during the year. Backing these up at an average price of 32 cents per dozen, which is approximately what the Station realized, this means a return in egg alone of \$4.85 per bird per year. Besides this one half of course, the bird at the end of the year to be sold for meat, or as a breeder, or to be kept in the flock for further breeding purposes. It is certainly fair to reckon that at the end of the year the bird is worth 25 cents on the average. They

POPULAR TEACHER

HAS SHOWER.

At the home of Miss Iona Tibbitts last Thursday evening a shower was given to Miss Mildred Brown of North-west Bethel.

On answering the bell a group of young friends including classmates at Old Gould's of 1910, and friends were ushered in and after a hearty welcome, she was presented a voluminous manuscript on which was this little poem:

"Over the hills with a rush and racket
The wind came whirling down,
Bringing a shower—a curious shower
Right into Bethel's fair town.

All hastened to gather these things
That seemed to have floated right here
To your doorway
On many invisible wings.

We have folded and pressed them and
Lung them to air
On this rare little clothes horse for
you.

So haster to take them with showers
Of blessings
From the friends who will always
love you."

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of the below named witnesses:

Addie Kendall Mason, Mae Cross, Ruth Brown, Emily M. Burke, Mrs. E. J. Tibbitts, Grace Eagle, Lucy H. Eagle, Allen M. Lane, Alice A. Brown, Ida M. Packard, Iona Tibbitts.

The gifts included silver, linen and many useful and valuable gifts suitable for a bride's shower.

Miss Brown will be married to Mr. Arthur Chapman this Wednesday evening.

were disposed of, as a matter of fact, at a higher average price than this, but any poultryman ought to get that much out of his birds at the end of the laying season. This means then a gross income for each hen of \$5.25, which would give a reasonable net profit per bird after deducting cost of feed and care.

The most striking thing about the production was the high laying during the winter months when the best prices for eggs are realized. This is shown in the following detailed returns for the winter months. The average production per bird for the month of November was 10.76, for December 14.19, for January 13.33, for February 13.57, for March 19.23. These arranged in another way are as follows: The production of the birds was such that 20 per cent of the flock laid a dozen and a half or more eggs during the month of November 47.4 per cent of the flock laid a dozen and a half or more eggs each in the month of December, 42.3 per cent of the flock laid 18 or more eggs each in January, and 31.5 per cent of the flock laid 18 or more eggs in February. If anyone will recall the prevailing prices of eggs during the months of November, December, January and February the significance of these figures will be more readily recognized.

The methods of breeding and feeding by which these results have been obtained at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station are fully described in its publications which are distributed free to all residents of Maine. The methods of breeding used are described in Bulletin 291, while the general methods of feeding and management

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all Persons Interested in Either of the Estates hereinafter Named:

At a Probate Court at Paris in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1915, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Samuel G. Sweetser late of Woodstock, deceased; petition for the appointment of A. Mont Chase or some other suitable person as administrator of the estate of said deceased present by Frank H. Sweetser, a son.

ADDISON E. HERICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest:
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.
10-23-3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Elta L. Smith late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ERVIN A. SMITH.
October 19th, 1915. 10-23-3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Alton E. Coffin late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ILLIAN H. COFFIN.
October 18th, 1915. 10-23-3t.

are contained in a circular entitled "Methods of Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station." Anyone who will follow with care and persistence the methods outlined in these publications may expect good results.

RIFLE FOR SALE.

\$8.00 buys a 39.40, full magazine, Winchester rifle in good condition.
CITIZEN OFFICE.
Bethel, Maine.

HOME AND STORE, Boston, only 150 year and your old free; lights de partment stores. 7-29 3mo.

Hick's Rheumatic Pills for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

SOME FACTS ABOUT TOGUS.

Written By An Old Soldier On His 73rd Birthday.

The total number of men in the Soldiers' Home on Oct. 15, 1915, was 1600; out on furloughs, 404; in the hospital, 350. It costs \$10,000 a year for water and \$7,500 for lights, and the average cost per man for food and clothes is 23 cents a day. About 35 barrels of flour are used in a week. The number of men and women employed about the Home is 215. To total appropriations for the Home are \$33,800, and \$65,000 in pensions is paid in the Home.

On the farm are about 90 head of cattle, with about 70 of them going milk at the present time and 14 good work horses. 325 tons of hay on the average is cut but not one thing is raised on the farm that we eat. The food is fairly good now and enough of it and there is not much complaint by any of the men.

Over 400 of the men here are ex-Soldiers' War men and there are men here from about every State in the Union and about every nation, and from all ages up to one hundred.

The Home is the best governed now that it has ever been, so the older men say. Our new Governor Hurley is very popular with all. Dr. Bradbury, the head surgeon, is doing some good work in the hospital. Most of the officers are all new here now as we are under Democratic rule, and the change is good even if some of us do belong to the old G. O. P. Our new chaplain, Mr. Temple, is fine and has a good voice every Sunday. There was never so much done for the men to keep them from being homesick as at the present time, but we do get homesick for all of this when we think of our old homes.

These few statistics were written by me on my 73rd birthday.—H. C. B.

Patience is bitter, but it yields sweet fruit.—Rousseau.

Cut out winter
Go to summery

California

What you save in coal and extra clothes bills, and other winter necessities in the East, will pay for a few months' stay in California.

You can go there on the California Limited train of luxury, or travel economically in a tourist sleeper.

Feed Harvey meals, too.
The Grand Canyon of Arizona is on your way. Ask me for folders.

E. W. Mendenhall, Gen. N. E. Agent
A. T. D. E. Roy
324 Washington Street, Boston

When it comes to open battery is superior to dynamo.

Mr. C. A. Adams and land, Maine, were overnights the Inn.

A jolly luncheon partying the middle of the week was a very fine party lady with a very pleasant guests of the house were by an impromptu concert.

The necessary blasting hidden rocks has undoubtedly unpleasant for many soon be over. The weather most favorable and there done very commendable work.

Capt. F. C. Barker of J owner of the Barker Co. overnight guest at the Inn. He told the guests of the anecdotes of his experiences in the wilds of Maine on the waters of the different.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Bridgeport, Conn., also C. W. Hart and Mrs. Freeman, N. Y., were guests this week. Mr. Johnson met with the well known Wannamaker & Co. port.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. T. together with C. W. Goddard, Miss Edith Monroe, all from Bethel, were here for luncheon. Mr. Goddard is general manager of the Casco Bay and Harpsport, also one of the best in Maine.

On Sunday the Mayor and the leading citizens of Bethel for dinner, which was prepared for them. They were jolly party and seemed little out of the weather. The weather could be desired, thus a general enjoyment of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon H. here over Sunday. Mr. C. successor to Mr. O. D. S. take possession of the Inn. He is a man of wide experience and well known of Maplewood Hotel and Maplewood, N. H. Mr. leave here about the 11th will soon go to Magnolia of which he is the owner.

Among other guests of the week were the following: Fred, Boston, Mass.; Portland, Me.; H. A. Han Me.; H. Bozarth, Portland, Me.; W. C. Lewis, Lewiston, Me.; W. C. Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Ler, Chatham, N. H.; Stanley, So. Paris, Me.; H. J. Land, Me.; W. C. Allen, P. F. L. Keating, Lewiston, Me.; Portland, Me.; M. Portland, Me.

The contractor is very busy for the new golf link the work is going on the still busy even though they play over the excavations look upon as hazards. The that can keep a true golfer. Matches are an excitement and the ladies as to the game, some of been away for a few days work is finished and the oct. It will be one of the the state, or in fact almost the holes are good playing the view from all parts of unobscured.

On Saturday the preparation were quiet on the Inn was turned into what call a "witches garden." It was elaborately festooned with garlands, showing looking witches, prancing kins, etc. The usual golfing the large entrance electrolights and lights in covered with various decorations for the occasion. The dining room was dimly lighted with candles and the effect carried over by the waitresses who to white and wore witch aprons. In fact, the tent very attractive and complete.

The blinding of woman for of the world is the crown of certain eras.